

Motionless Switching Magnetosphere Electric Generator

Switching the flux flow of 128 permanent
magnets or more by powering one
electromagnet

Motionless

- **All of the physical components are stationary.**
 - This greatly reduces the wear on the physical components of the generator.
 - The long term cost of the generator is reduced.
- **Safe because there are no pinch points in the generator.**
- **The generator is full of flux movement in the motor.**

Switching

- The generator switches between two different modes
- Switching changes the flux from each permanent magnet in the generator.
- A 555 timer circuit signal through a solid state relay controls the switching speed of the generator as it powers the electromagnet in the middle of the core in the generator. The core material and make-up determines the optimal frequency to operate the generator at.

Magnetosphere

- **One large Magnetosphere is mode one**
 - Each permanent magnet in the fin assemblies moves its flux through the next permanent magnet in the fin assembly.
 - It moves to the common core assembly. At this point the flux moves through the core assembly and then back to the fin assembly again.
- **128 or more small magnetospheres in mode two**
 - Each permanent magnet in the generator fin assemblies functionally combines with an adjacent output coil with it to create a smaller magnetosphere.
 - Each change in mode changes the route of the flux from each permanent magnet.

Electric Generator

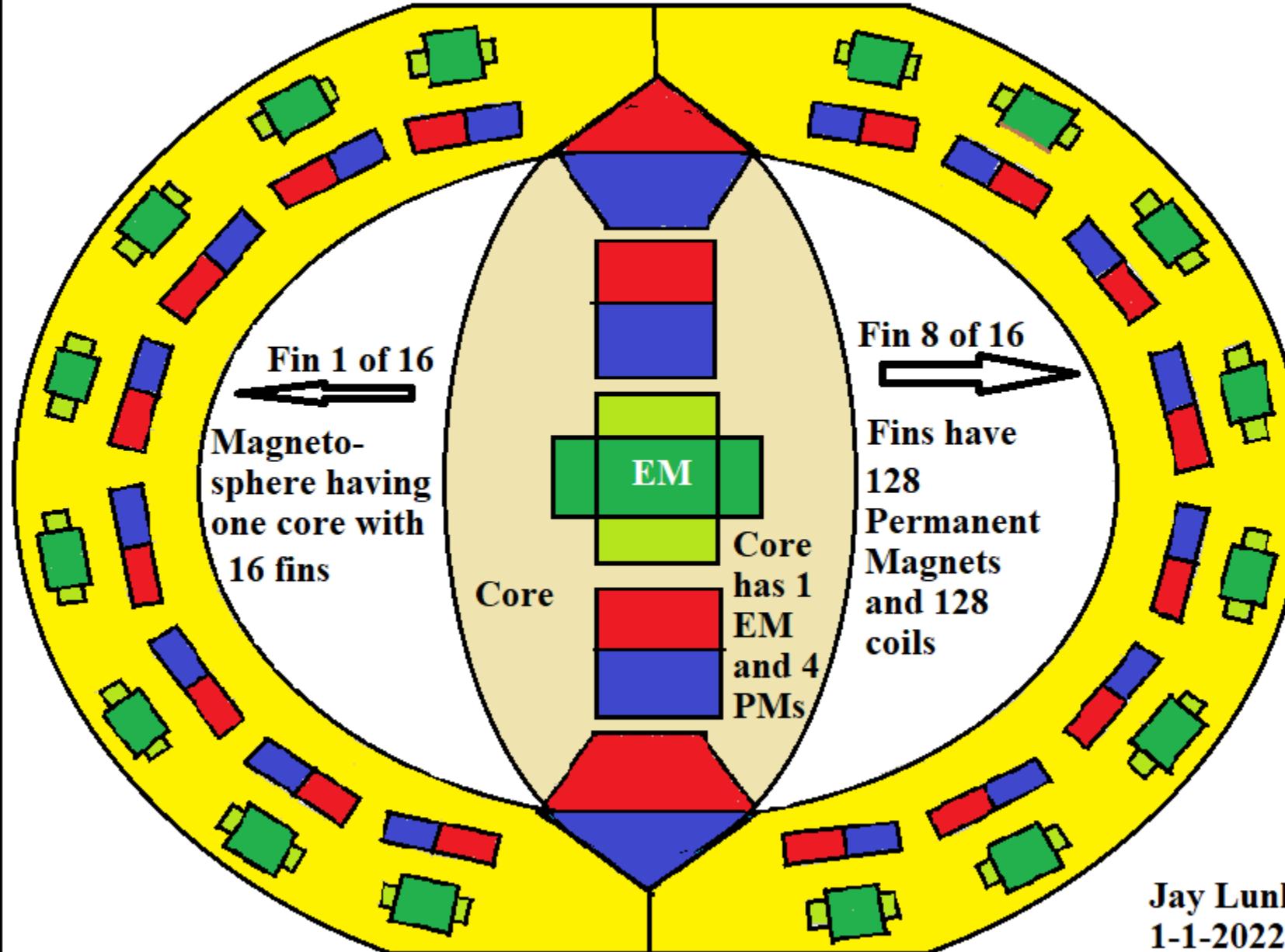
- **Electric Input:**

- Most electric generators are powered by some other power source, but this one is driven by electrical power.
- A small percentage of the generated electrical power is fed back to power the control circuit and switching electromagnet. The generator has a COP>1.

- **Electrical Output:**

- There are 128 or more output coils that use the moving flux in and out of them to generate electrical power.
- There is a lot more power to operate other devices after feeding back some of the output power to the input circuitry of the generator.

Motionless Switching Magnetosphere Electric Generator



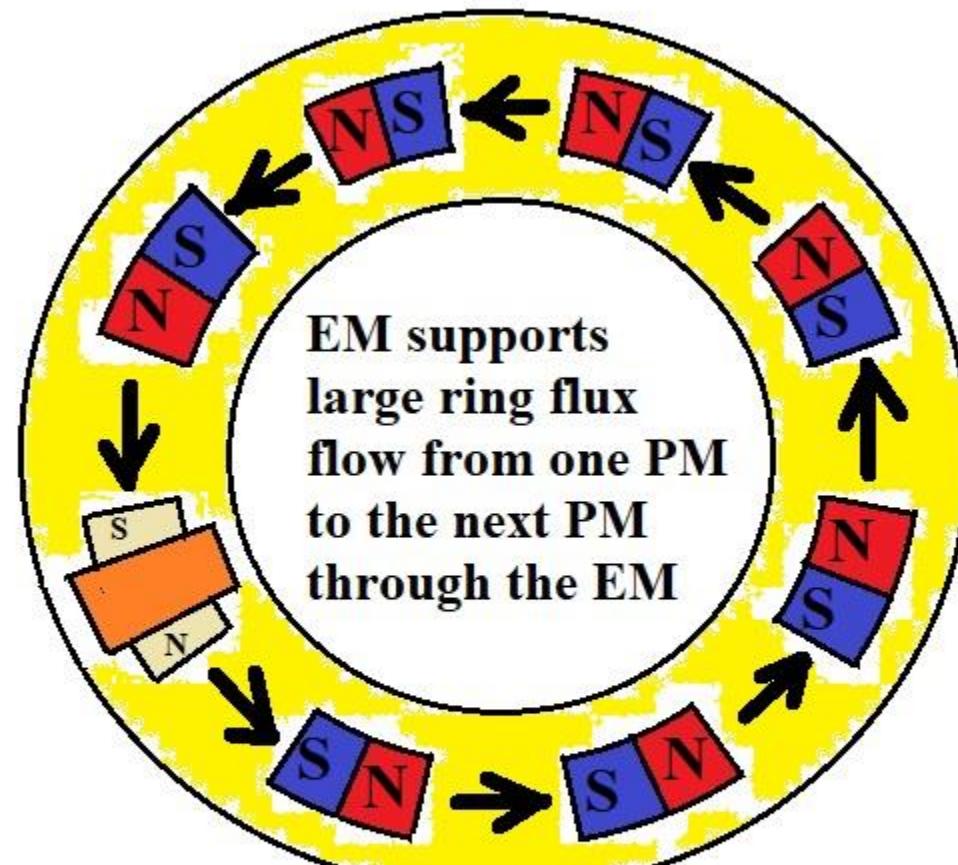
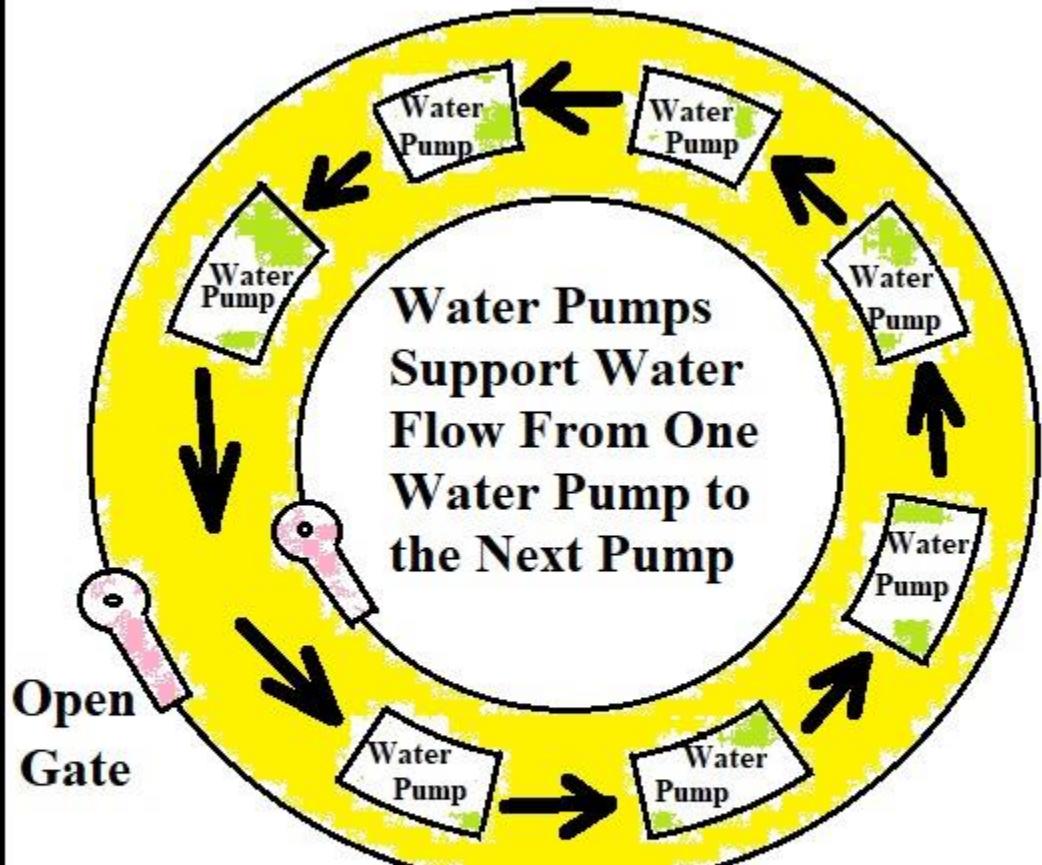
Physical Configuration

- **Several Fin assemblies**
 - Each fin has 8 permanent magnets or more.
 - Each fin has 8 or more output coils.
- **One common core assembly**
 - One switching electromagnet.
 - At least one or two permanent magnets adjacent one each side of electromagnets.
 - There could be other optional hardware.

Two Magnetosphere Modes

- One Large Magnetosphere
 - One fin through core circuit
 - Water Pump Operation
 - Permanent Magnet Operation
- Several Small Magnetosphere
 - One fin through core circuit
 - Water Pump Operation
 - Permanent Magnet Operation
- Why the comparison
 - People can understand water flow better than flux flow

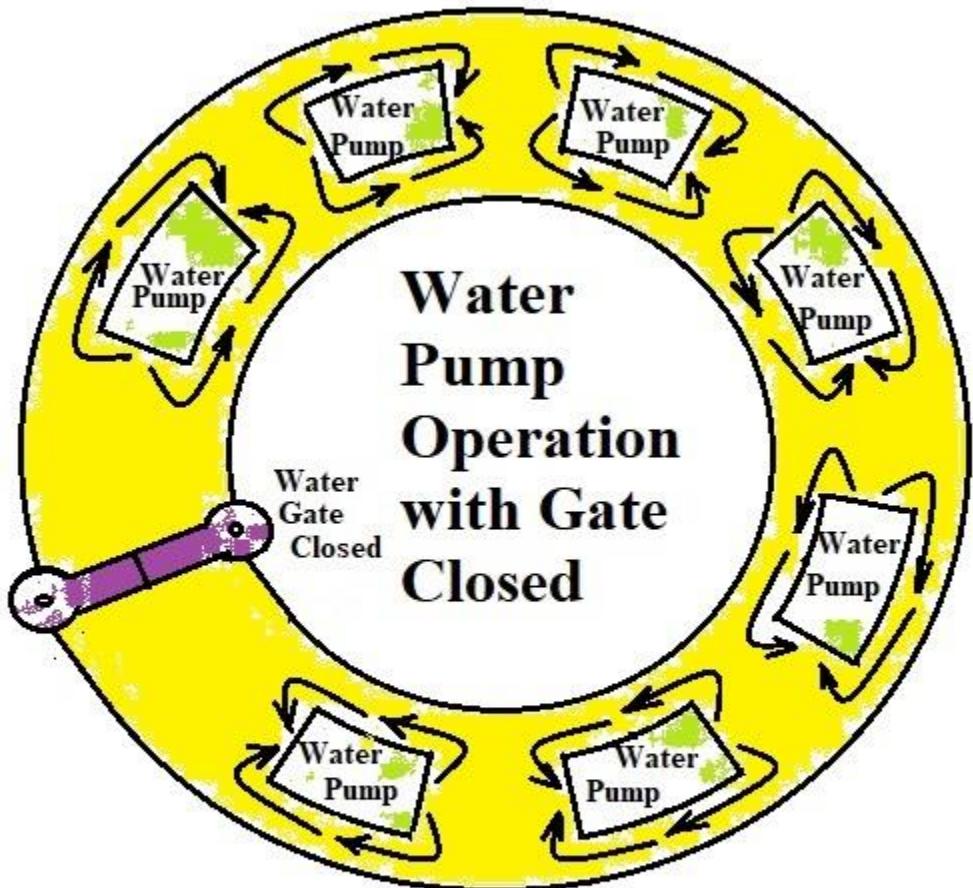
Water Pump Permanent Magnet Comparison



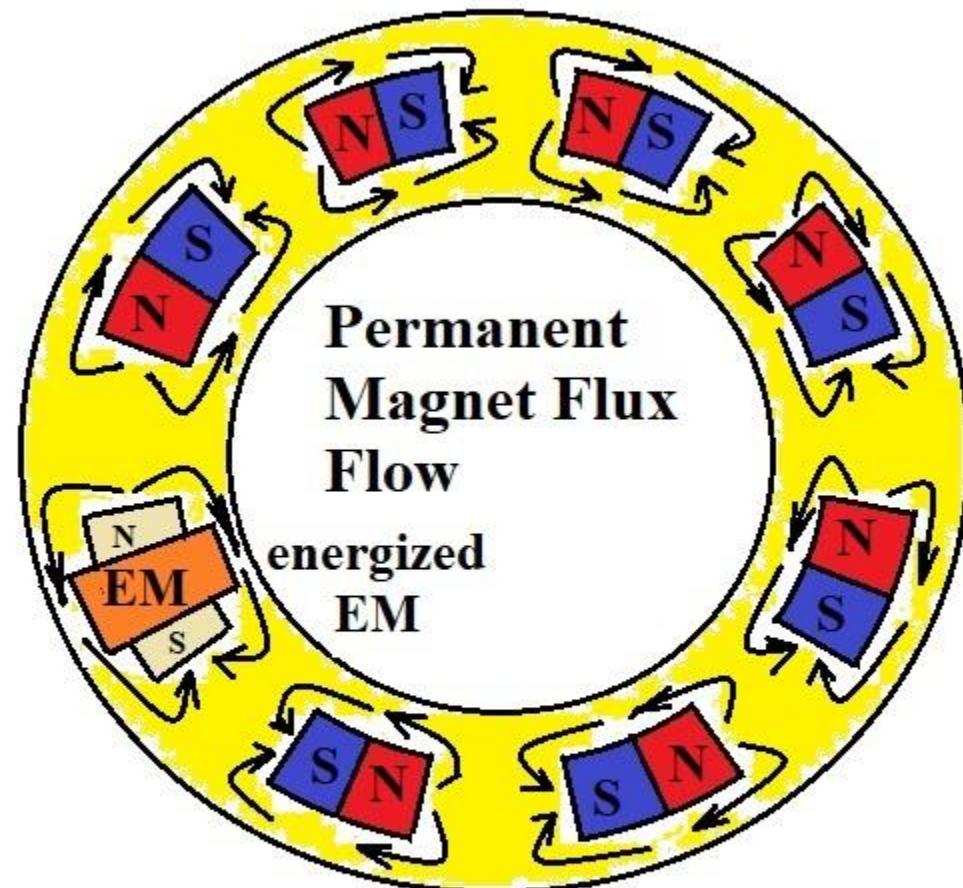
The Water Pumps Push Water around In a Large Circle From One Pump to Another Pump. The Permanent Magnets Create Flux Flow From One PM to Another Through a Large Loop. The Water Pumps Need Power to Operate Them and the Permanent Magnets Do Not Need External Power to Operate

Jay Lunke 2-5-2022

Generator and water pump in on position



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These two drawings show how permanent magnets operate similar to water pumps. The water pumps move water while permanent magnets move flux. Each water pump needs external power to run while the PM flux flow is free.

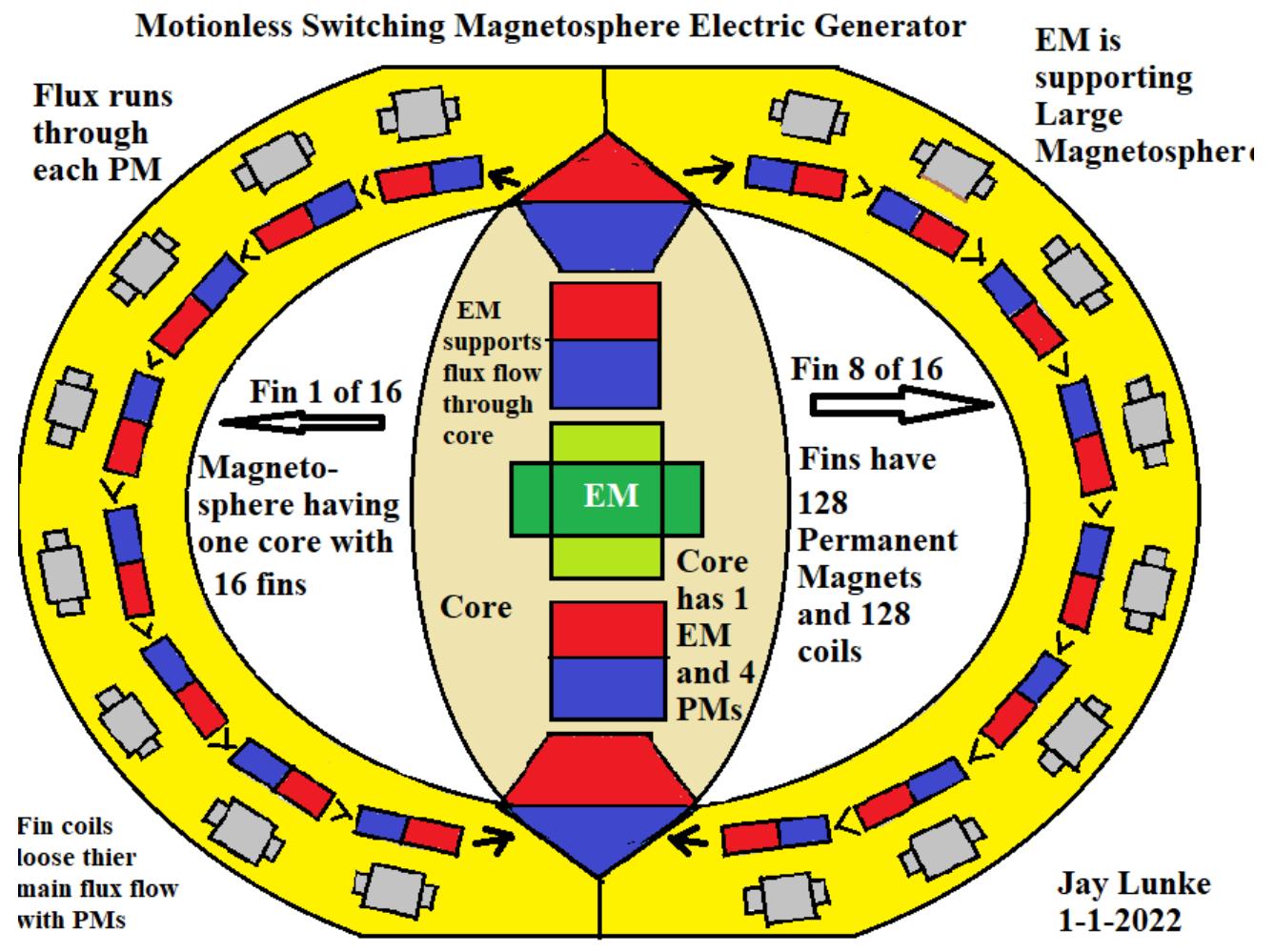
What Water Pump verses PMs are Showing

- Both have one switching device to change the flow
 - The water pump has a gate to change between modes
 - The Magnets has one coil to cause the change in modes
- Both Have a ratio of 1 to 7 for input to output ratio
 - The water pump reroutes water of one pump that creates a chain reaction to change the water flow from the other water pumps in the system.
 - The coil flux causes the flux of the adjacent magnet to be rerouted. This causes a chain reaction with the other magnets to be rerouted in the generator design.
- Both the water pump gate and electro-magnet need power for switching modes
 - Power is needed to open and close the gate. Each pump also needs power to operate them.
 - Power is needed to power the one electro-magnet to have the flux of one permanent magnet rerouted. No power is needed to operate the permanent magnets. The other magnets in the circuit will be rerouted through the chain reaction without additional power in the circuit

Mode One

The common core supports flux flow from each of the fin assemblies through the core assembly.

The coils are inactive in this mode because the fin magnets have a better flux route through each other and then through the common core.



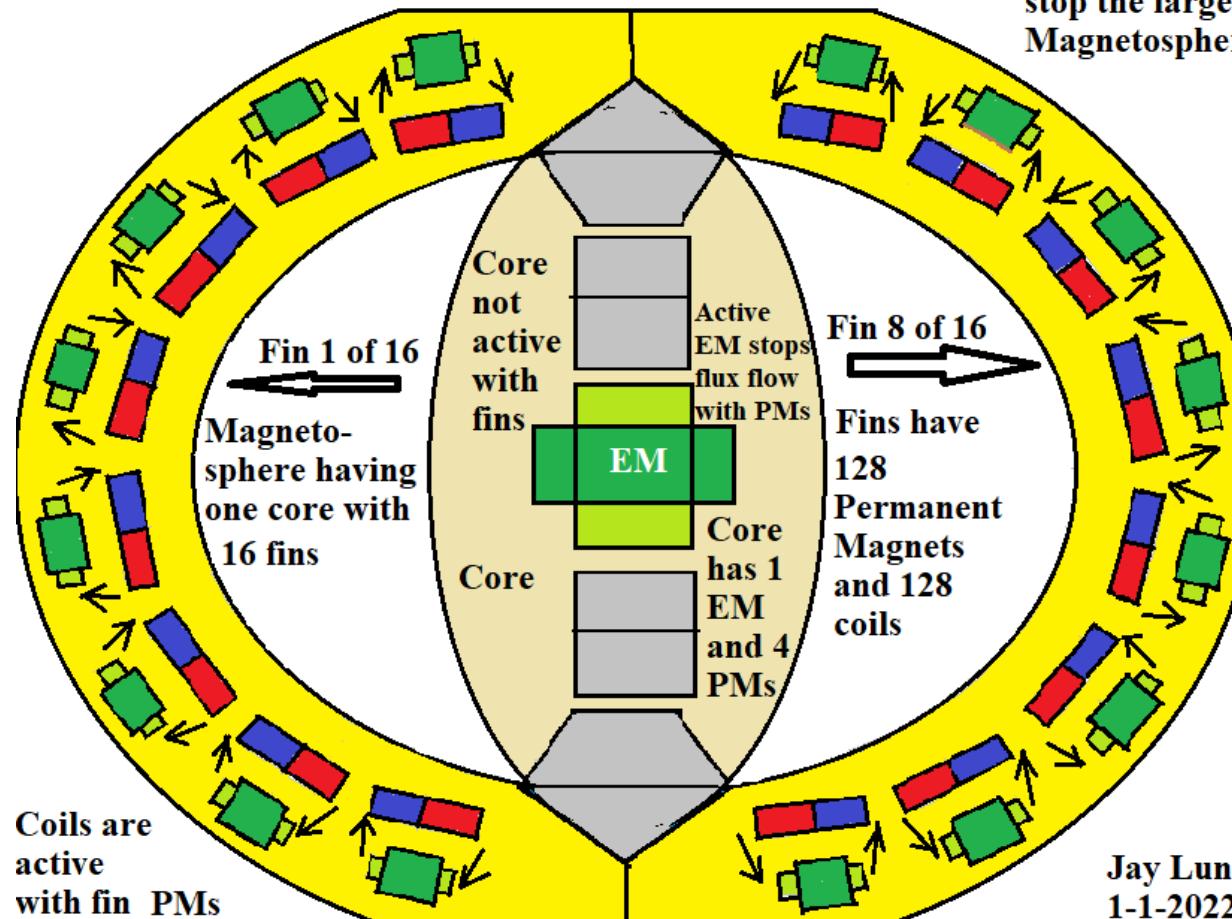
Mode Two

The electromagnet in the core is activated to kill the flux flow from the adjacent permanent magnets to it.

This causes the fin magnet's flux to flow through the output coils adjacent to them. This creates several magnetospheres. One for each fin magnet and coil pair.

The flux from the fin assemblies through the common core assembly is stopped in this mode.

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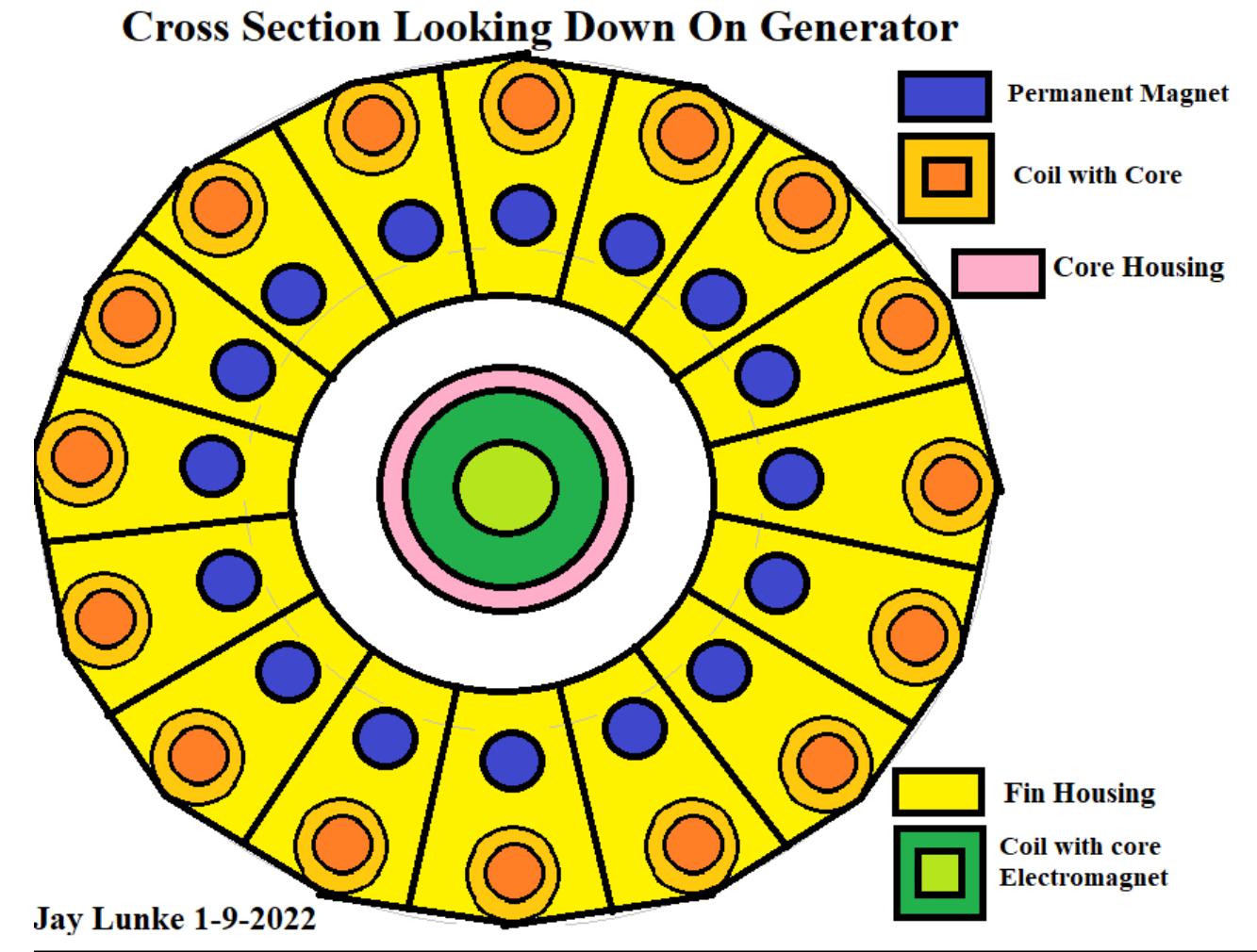


Cross Section

This drawing shows a cross section is at the middle of the generator looking down on it.

The permanent magnets are closer to the common core assembly in order to have stronger support for mode one.

The output coils are in a position to support the best flux flow path for the fin magnets once the common core path has been broken.



Option One

Flux travels through core materials much better than through air.

Adding core material can support more flux flow through both modes one and two in order to produce larger outputs to the generator.

Core materials can also be added in connecting the fin assemblies to the core assembly.

Core materials can be added in the common core to support stronger flux flow in the generator.

Motionless Switching Magnetosphere Electric Generator (Option Two)

This design should have better flux support in fin assy's

Fin 1 of 16
Magneto-sphere having one core with 16 fins

Grey Color area's are metals that support easy flux flow

Core has 1 EM and 4 PMs

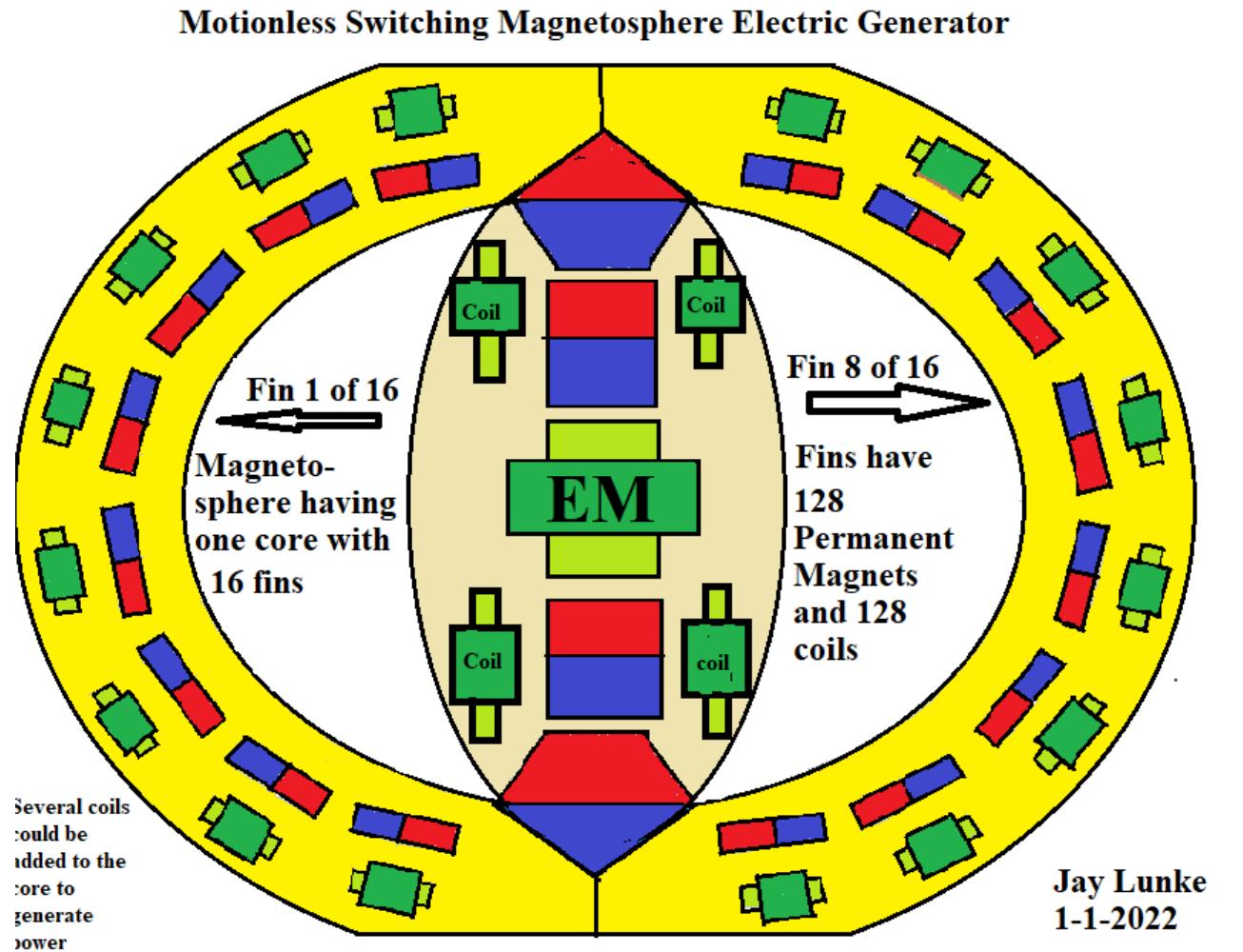
Fin 8 of 16
Fins have 128 Permanent Magnets and 128 coils

Better flux control means more output

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1-1-2022

Common Core Output Coils

Where there is a change in the common core assembly, the route of the flux from the magnets is changed. Adding output coils in the path of these routes can be used to produce additional electrical energy.

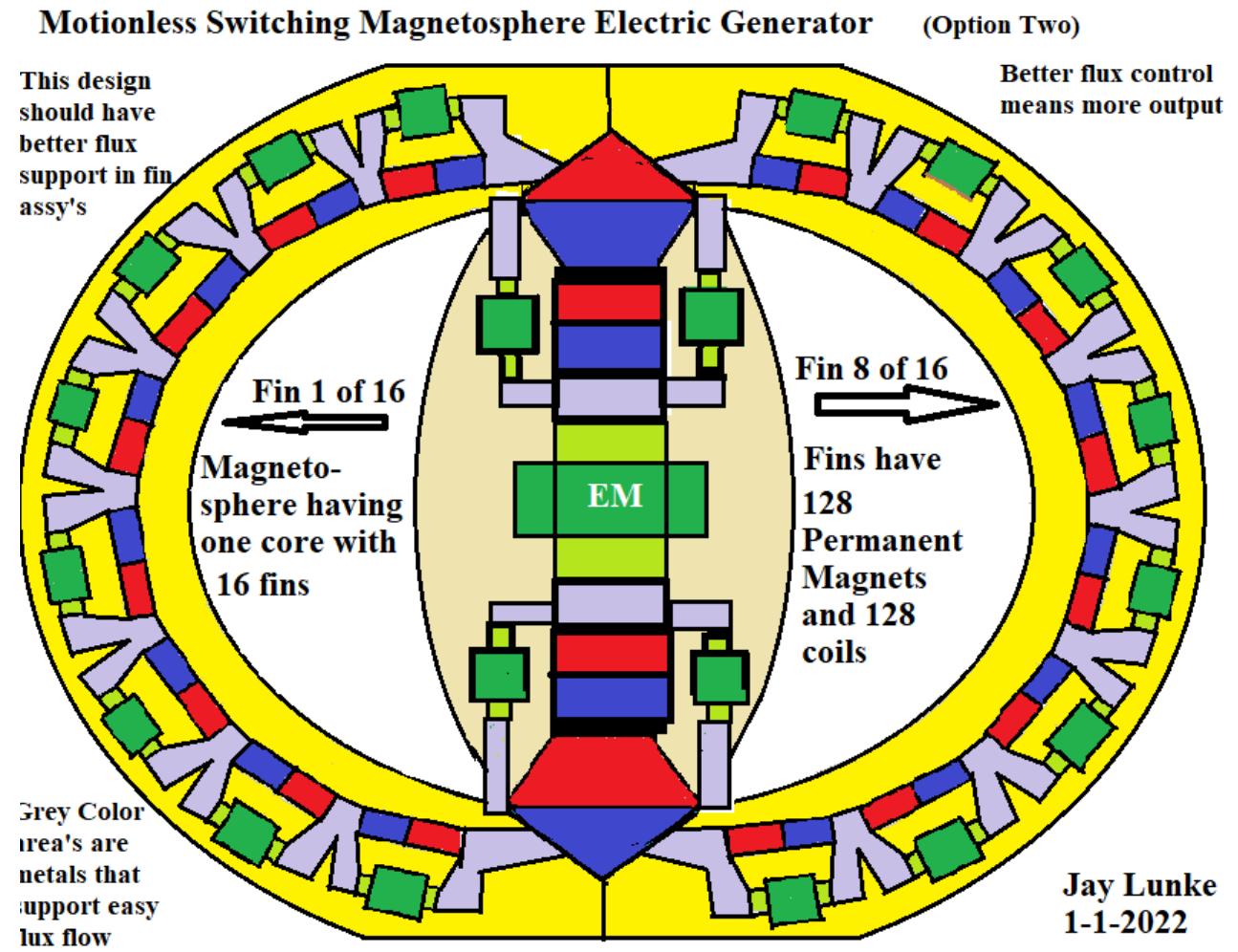


Adding All Options to the Generator

By adding all the optional improvements to the generator, a stronger output electrical generator can be produced.

All of the power from the output coils in the common core will be added to the generators performance.

All of the core materials properly designed will also add to the strength of the generator.



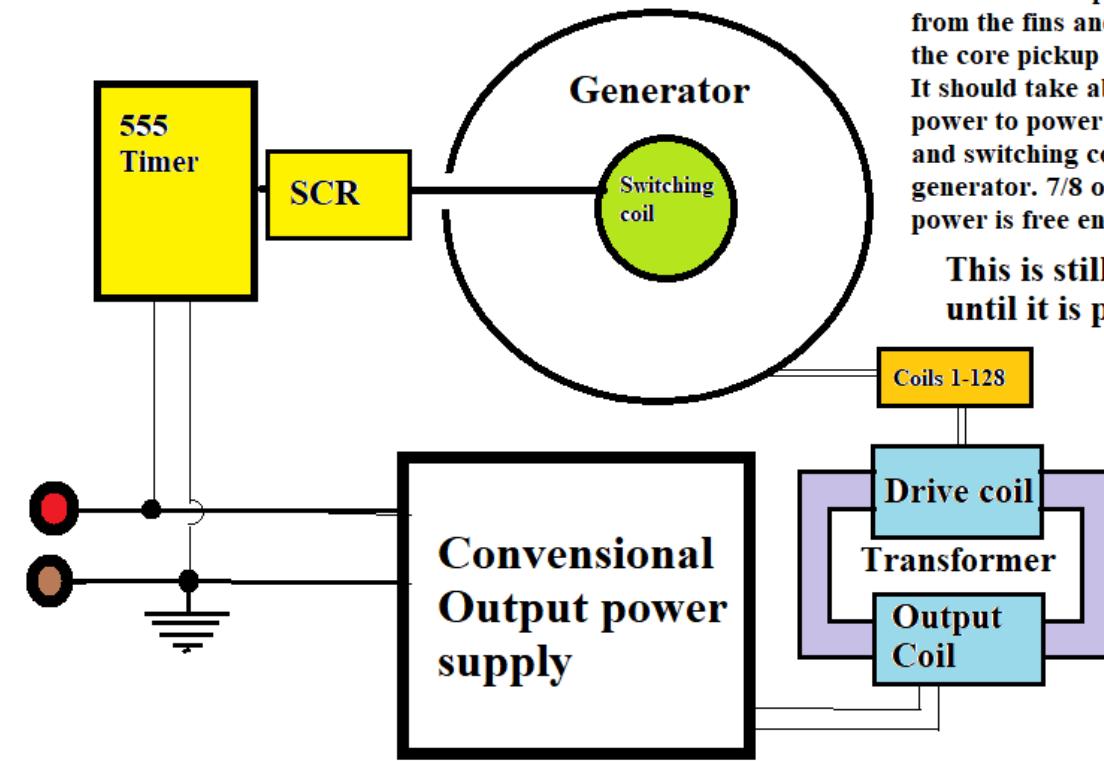
Power Circuit

The power circuit needs to support a self-running generator because electrical energy produced from 128 or more output coils is much greater than the power needed to operate the control circuit and one switching coil used in the generator.

The switching coil will be driven by the use of a 555 circuit that optimized the frequency the generator operates at. The output power supply circuit can be conventional in nature.

A transformer may be used to lower the voltage from the output of the generator.

Electrical Circuit for Motionless Switching Magnetosphere Electric Generator



Many different AC and DC power output circuitry can be easily designed to operate with this generator.

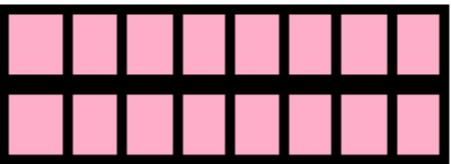
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Generator Power Units

This drawings shows the units of power to operate the generator along with the power generated by the generator. YES, the output units can be fed to the electromagnet and timer/driver circuits with a lot of power left over to operate other devices.

In Theory!!!!!!!

Electromagnet

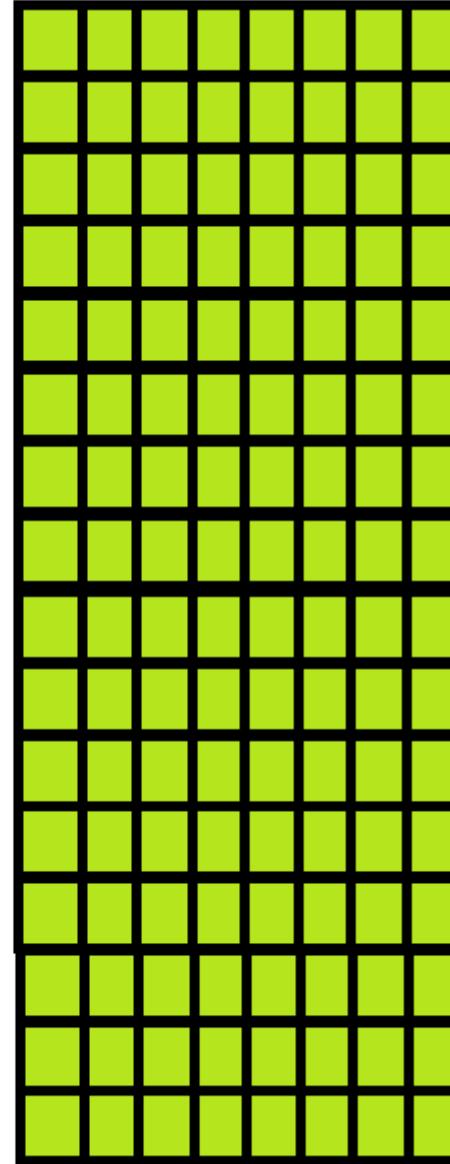


Timer/Driver Circuit



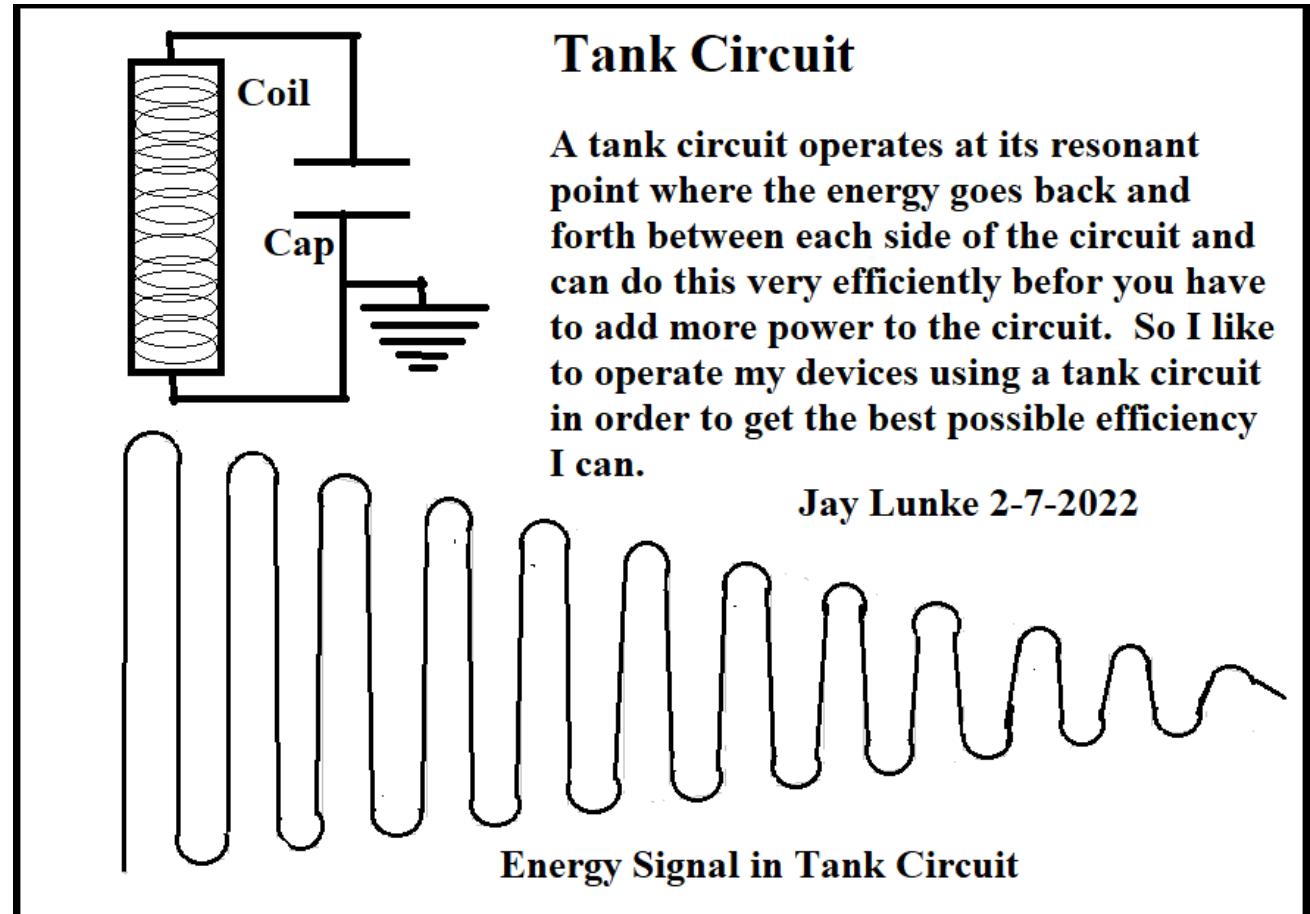
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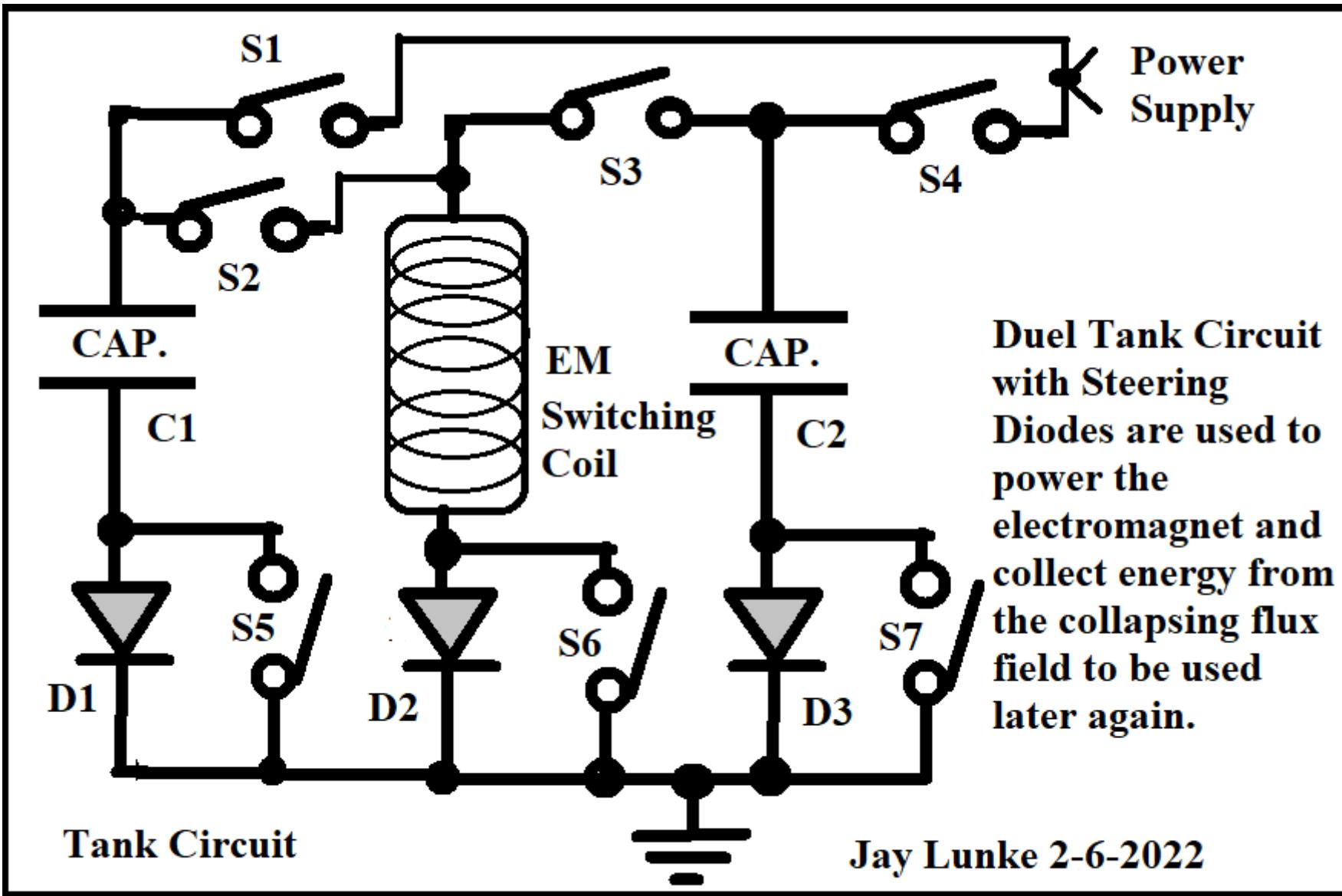
Output Circuit

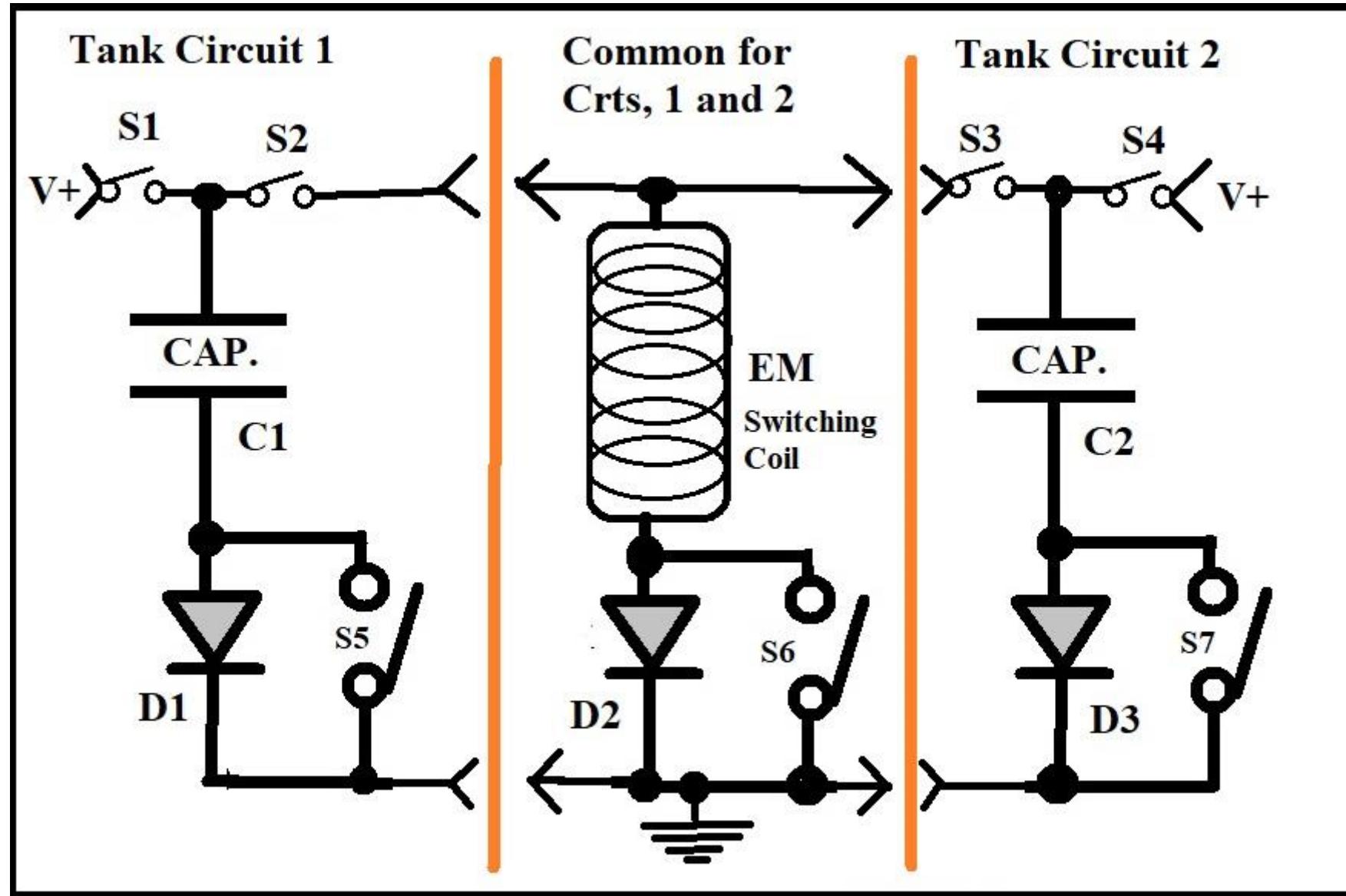


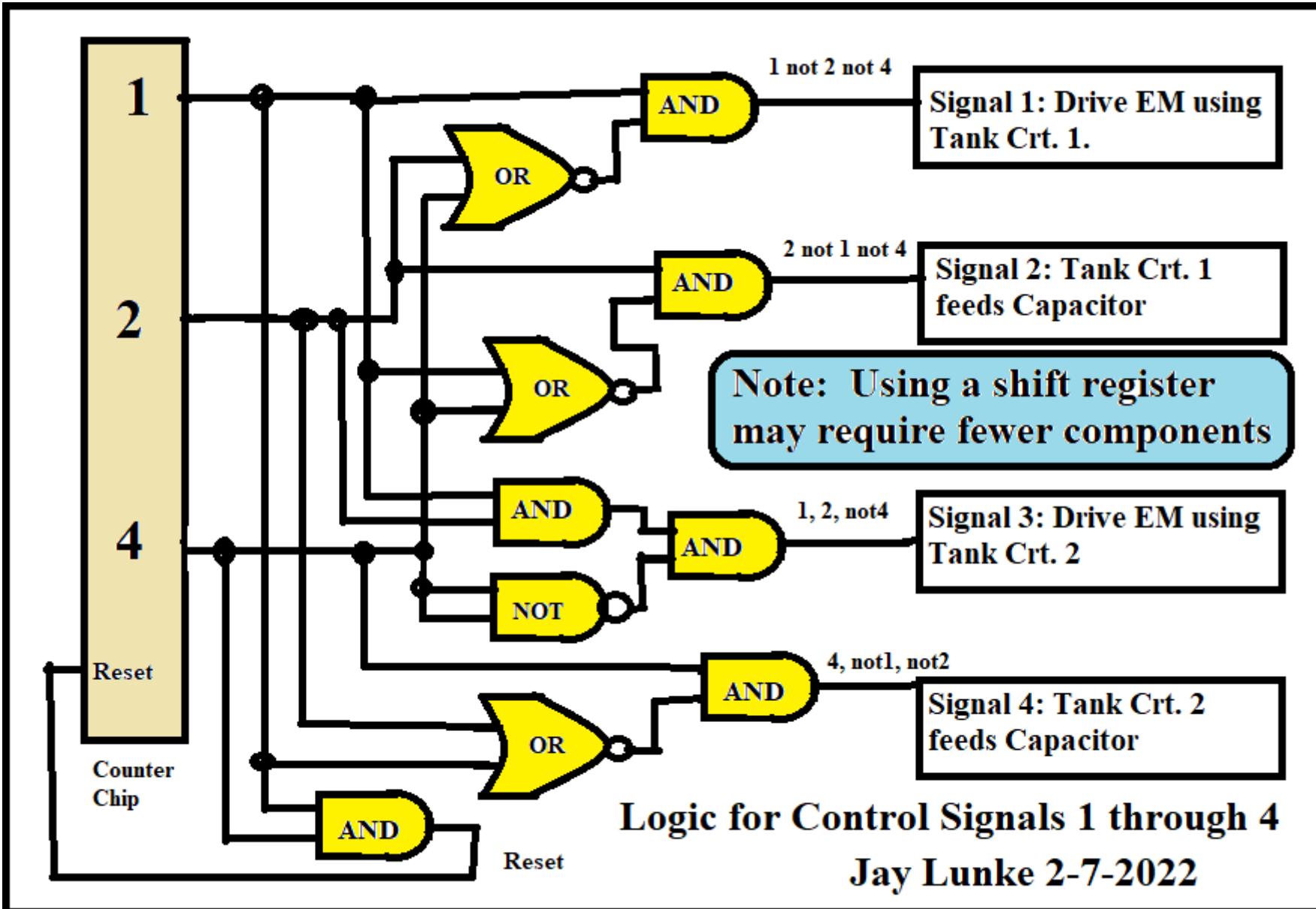
Tank Circuit

Tesla invented the tank circuit that is used in many communications circuits to lock into a specific frequency. I use it because of the efficiencies it has in operating at the resonant frequency.









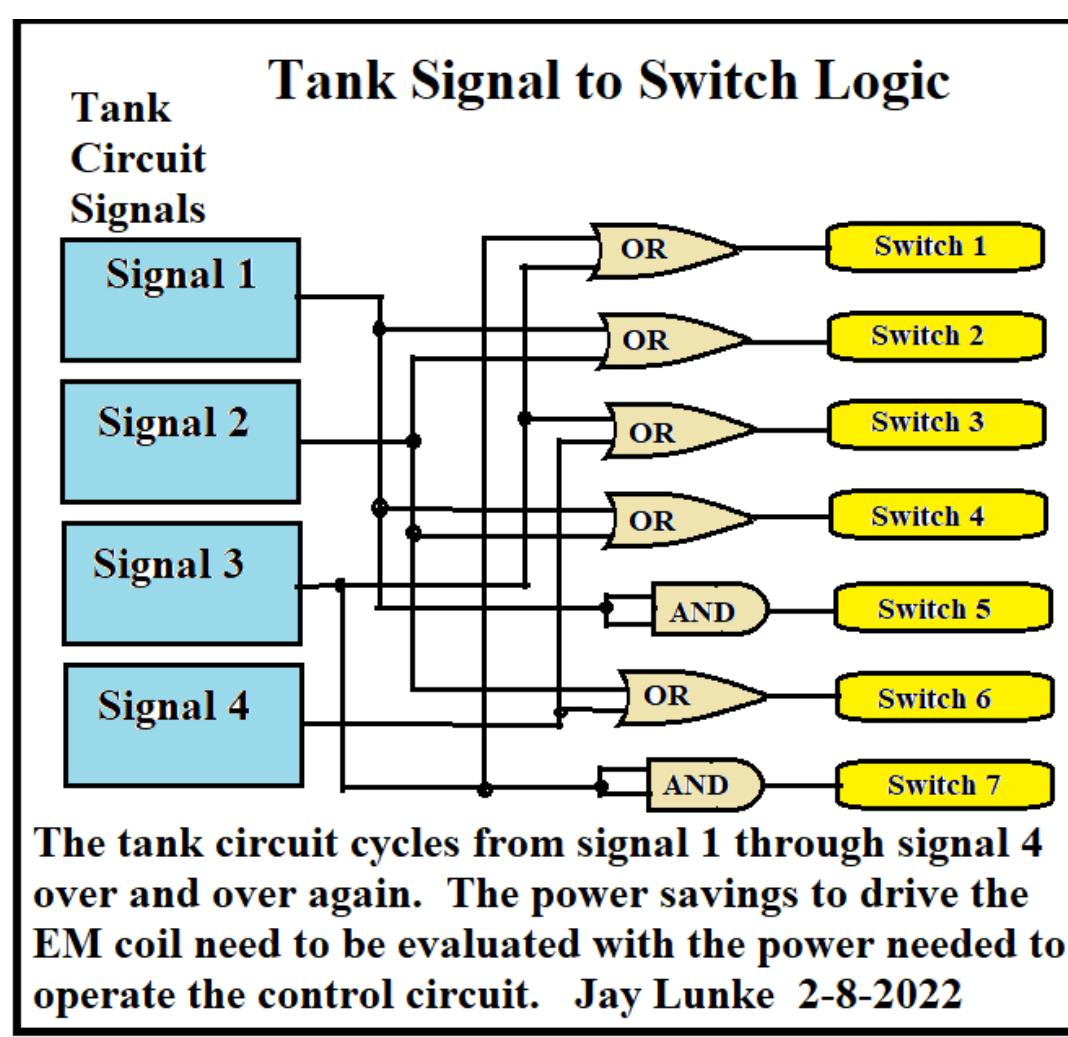
Tank Signal to Switch Logic

The Switch Logic is only one option to use for driving the switching EM coil in the generator.

The tank coil becomes more economical to use as the larger the generator becomes.

The logic circuit are inexpensive compared to the total system cost.

There can a lot of energy recovery that can occur using tank circuit in electro-mechanical devices.



Operation of the Four Tank Circuit Signals

- Signal One
 - Power the Switching EM using Tank Circuit One; Tank Crt. 2 off line for charging
 - S1=Open; S2=Closed; S3=Open; S4=Closed; S5=Closed; S6=Open; S7=Open
- Signal Two
 - Move Current from Switching Coil to Capacitor of Tank Circuit One
 - S1=Open; S2=Closed; S3=Open; S4=Closed; S5=Open; S6=Closed; S7=Open
- Signal Three
 - Power the Switching EM using Tank Circuit Two; Tank Crt. 1 off line for charging
 - S1=Closed; S2=Open; S3=Closed; S4=Open; S5=Open; S6=Open; S7=Closed
- Signal Four
 - Move Current From Switching Coil to Capacitor of Tank Circuit Two
 - S1=Closed; S2=Open; S3=Closed; S4=Open; S5=Open; S6=Closed; S7=Open

Optional Tank Circuit with Steering Diodes

- Benefits of tank circuits
 - The electromagnet can operate at resonance with selected cap values
 - Having two tank circuits alternate in operating with the EM so that one capacitor is operating with the electromagnet while the other capacitor is being topped off from the power supply.
 - The 555 circuit is used to control the switching speed of the switches to control the tank circuits operation.
 - The steering diodes are switched in and out of the circuits in order to prevent reverse current from going either into the EM or the capacitor at the wrong part of the timing cycle.
 - Tank circuits collect energy from the collapsing EM to the active capacitor in order to be used later again in the circuit.

Why Add a Tank Circuit to the switching EM

- The energy needed to operate the generator is a lot less
 - The collapsing flux field produces current into the switching coil.
 - This current can be collected into the capacitor in the Tank Circuit
 - This reduces the amount of energy needed to top off the capacity
- The Frequency is as fast as can be to optimize power Generation
 - The faster the switching the more energy can be captured in the tank circuit
 - Energy is captured from changing flux; The faster switching=more power
 - The 555 timer is a nice circuit to set the generator frequency.
- Core material has a large influence on the freq. of the generator
 - The core has a hysteresis that causes this affect on the generator

How this Generator Compares to other Motionless Generators

- The input coils reach
 - Other generators; they have their input coils in direct connection with the output coils.
 - This generator has a chain reaction with most of the other components of the generator.
- Amount of flux functional amplification
 - Other generators; They are limited by their direct connection to the output coils. This connection is through the common cores in them.
 - This generator has a much larger control on flux from more magnets as the large the generators become with more magnets in the loops that are controlled by the one core electromagnet.